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Cuckfield Rural District Council

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

For the Year 1961

BY

**D. M. RICHARDSON**

M.R.C.S., ENG., L.R.C.P., LOND., D.P.H., ENG.



Cuckfield Rural District Council

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Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.  
1962

# INDEX

	PAGE
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 ..	41, 42
Ambulance Facilities .. .. .	16
Bakehouses .. .. .	32
Bathing Pools .. .. .	10, 36
Births and Birth Rates .. .. .	3, 13, 14, 21
Brucellosis (Undulant Fever) .. .. .	6
Cancer of the Lung and Smoking .. .. .	3, 4, 5
Clinics and Treatment Centres .. .. .	17, 18
Complaints .. .. .	44
Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957 .. .. .	37
Deaths and Death Rates .. .. .	3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21
Drainage and Sewerage .. .. .	32, 34
Dysentery .. .. .	5
Entamoeba Histolytica “ Carrier ” .. .. .	7
Factories Act .. .. .	37, 38
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955/56 ..	29-32
Food Inspection .. .. .	29
Food Poisoning .. .. .	6
Health Education .. .. .	12
Housing .. .. .	10, 13, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases .. .. .	16, 25, 26
Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis .. .. .	5
Improvement Grants .. .. .	33, 34
Infant Mortality .. .. .	3, 13, 14, 16, 21
Infectious Disease .. .. .	5, 19, 20, 37
Infestations .. .. .	37
Injections .. .. .	5
Inns .. .. .	31
Kitchen Facilities in Private Schools .. .. .	31
Laboratory Facilities .. .. .	16
Mass Radiography Survey .. .. .	9
Medical Examinations .. .. .	12
Milk Supply .. .. .	29
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	36
National Assistance Act, 1948, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 .. .. .	10
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts .. .. .	44
Population .. .. .	3, 13
Public Health Act, 1961 .. .. .	10, 11
Rateable Value .. .. .	13
Rodent Control .. .. .	43
Sanitary Circumstances of the District .. .. .	27, 39, 40, 41
Sanitary Inspections .. .. .	28
Slum Clearance Programme .. .. .	35, 36
Smallpox .. .. .	16
Staff .. .. .	13
Statistics .. .. .	13
Tuberculosis .. .. .	8, 22, 23, 24
Vital Statistics .. .. .	13, 14, 21
Watercress .. .. .	32
Water Supplies .. .. .	27

# RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

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## REPORT

OF

## THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
OAKLANDS,  
HAYWARDS HEATH.

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 1301

*June, 1962.*

*To the: Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Rural District Council.*

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1961.

The unwelcome rise in the infant mortality rate for 1959 was followed by a marked fall in 1960. This trend has continued in 1961 and the infant mortality rate now stands at the extremely low level of 10.25 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The perinatal mortality rate of 16.19 is at its lowest level since the figure was first recorded in my Annual Report of 1959. A similar decline has also taken place in the Mid-Sussex area as a whole, and the present figure of 18.77 compares most favourably with the perinatal mortality rate of 32.8 (1960) for England and Wales. The maternal mortality rate was again nil.

The corrected birth rate, though slightly less than last year, now stands at the comparatively high level of 16.66 live births per 1,000 population. The natural increase in population (excess of births over deaths) was 124. This is an increase of 87 over last year and the highest figure recorded since 1947. Expressed as a percentage of total live births the number of illegitimate births was 2.46, a decrease of nearly one per cent. over last year's figure, and more than 2 per cent. less than the figure recorded in 1959.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 364, giving a corrected death rate of 10.27 per 1,000 population. An analysis of the main causes of death will be found on page 16 of this report.

In the Rural District the number of deaths from cancer of the lung increased by nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. over the previous year. In the country as a whole 22,000 deaths were assigned to this cause in 1960 and during the past few years there has been an almost regular rise of about 1,000 deaths per year.

### CANCER OF THE LUNG AND SMOKING

A few weeks before the preparation of this Report the Royal College of Physicians hit the headlines in the national press with the publication of its report on "Smoking in Relation to Cancer of the Lung and Other Diseases." The findings of this eminent body of medical men are of such vital importance that I would be neglecting my duty if I did not refer to them in this report, although the actual publication did not take place during the year under review.

The report of the Royal College of Physicians was largely based on a study of the smoking habits of 34,000 male doctors in Britain and 200,000 men in the



United States whose smoking habits were known. The results showed that in subsequent years the death rate from lung cancer—

(a) Increased with the amount of tobacco smoked.

(b) Decreased with the length of time that smoking had stopped.

(c) Was greater among cigarette smokers than among pipe and cigar smokers.

In all, twenty investigations resulting in similar findings have been reported from eight countries.

Since January, 1960, your Medical Officer of Health, with the co-operation of the Public Health Inspectorate, has arranged for the follow-up of all persons who died from cancer of the lung in the three Districts under his supervision. This scheme has been carried out by means of a questionnaire and, up to the present time, fifty-six forms have been completed by the Public Health Inspectors following interviews with the relatives of the deceased. No attempt was made to interview a relative unless a period of at least one month had elapsed since death took place, with the result that in several instances houses were found unoccupied and any further attempt to obtain information was then abandoned.

Although it is not intended to make a serious analysis of the figures until at least 100 forms have been completed, a brief examination of the information at present available has revealed the following facts: Of the 56 cases investigated all but one were smokers of cigarette and/or pipe tobacco. Ninety-six per cent. smoked cigarettes and, of these, approximately 50 per cent. were believed to have smoked more than 20 per day. Thirty cases—approximately 53 per cent.—comprising 26 males and 4 females did not achieve the age of 68 (the normal male expectation of life) and 15 of these persons—approximately 27 per cent.—died before reaching the age of 60. Of the 15 cases that died at a comparatively early age, 10 had spent most of their lives in country districts and were believed to have smoked between 30 and 40 cigarettes per day.

These facts do not favour the current rationalisation of the persistent cigarette smoker that air pollution is the main cause of lung cancer. An eminent physician, Lord Cohen, has said that he would not accept that atmospheric pollution in any way rivalled cigarette smoking as a pathogenic agent in lung cancer and he has stated that, in his opinion, a ratio of between 6 and 8 to 1 was the kind of significance which cigarette smoking had to atmospheric pollution. He said that it was quite wrong to argue that unless one could remove all the causative factors nothing should be done to remove one.

The revenue from the sale of tobacco is said to amount to £825,000,000, almost the exact cost of the Health Service. This has led to the belief by some people, not necessarily those of an unduly cynical turn of mind, that the same high level of tobacco consumption must be maintained for economic reasons, but, to the best of my knowledge, no one has yet estimated the vast sums of money that would inevitably be saved in hospital beds, sickness benefit, widows' pensions, etc., if there were to be a marked reduction in the smoking of cigarettes by the nation as a whole. The wide publicity given to the findings of the Royal College of Physicians now shows signs of having been a "nine days' wonder" and one feels that the publication of this Report might, with advantage, have been followed immediately by a prolonged campaign organised at Government level, enlisting, if necessary, the services of commercial advertising consultants, and making use of all the modern aids to mass communication—television, the cinema, etc. Since the end of the war little has been spent by the Government in the making of short films on health subjects and the dissolution some 16 years ago of the only Government-controlled film agency \* was, in my opinion, a retrograde step, leaving a deficiency which, to our discredit, does not exist in many smaller countries of the world. For adults the decision with regard to smoking must be one of personal choice, but the recent

\* Crown Film Unit.

Report that some 10 to 15 per cent. of schoolboys were smoking a small number of cigarettes per day by the age of 10 should be a challenge to us all. It is clear that the main onus for discouraging children from adopting the smoking habit must fall upon their parents. Perhaps it is not too much to ask that those parents who are cigarette smokers might try and set an example!

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS**

During the year I attended forty-four clinics and schools in the Rural District and carried out a total of 631 injections. According to figures recently received from the County Medical Officer it would appear that in the county as a whole 78 per cent. of children, under five years, were immunised against diphtheria during the year ended 31st December, 1961. The percentage of children in the Rural District who had completed a full primary course of immunisation against poliomyelitis and who were now awaiting the fourth injection, was 74.3 compared with a figure of 74.6 in the county as a whole. During the year I assisted in the poliomyelitis immunisation scheme and carried out a total of 267 fourth injections at two schools in the Rural District.

**INJECTIONS**

The total number of injections given by your Medical Officer during the year may be summarised as follows:—

	C.R.D.C.	C.U.D.C.	B.H.U.D.C.
<b>Diphtheria Immunisation:</b>			
T.A.F. .. .. .	425	459	275
Diphtheria/Tetanus .. .. .	60	74	28
Trivax (Triple) .. .. .	146	63	366
Tetanus .. .. .	—	12	20
Diphtheria/Pertussis .. .. .	—	1	—
Schick Test .. .. .	—	—	1
	631	609	690
<b>Others:</b>			
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	267	262	285
Smallpox .. .. .	2	—	—
Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff) .. .. .	—	64	—
	900	935	975
Cuckfield Rural District .. 900			
Cuckfield Urban District .. 935			
Burgess Hill Urban District .. 975			
<b>Total .. 2,810</b>			

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

Nine hundred and forty-seven cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and of the total notifications received, 707 were attributed to measles and 203 to food poisoning. Three cases of dysentery were notified; they occurred singly in various parts of the district and were due to infection with *Shigella sonnei*.

## **FOOD POISONING DUE TO HEAT RESISTANT CLOSTRIDIUM WELCHII (202 cases)**

This outbreak occurred in a large boarding school in the southern half of the district. Many pupils were affected with diarrhoea, which is the predominating symptom in this type of food poisoning, but the medical officer of the school did not find it necessary to admit any pupils to the sanatorium for treatment of this symptom alone. All those affected were symptom free within a few hours. As so often happens with large-scale outbreaks, it was comparatively easy to identify a common food factor and, on this occasion, all the evidence pointed to a cottage pie which had been consumed some hours before the onset of symptoms. These views were later confirmed by bacteriologists at the Public Health Laboratory who succeeded in obtaining a profuse growth of heat-resistant *Clostridium welchii* from the remnants of the pie, and the same organism was also isolated with ease from the stools of many of those who had been affected. This type of food poisoning is almost always associated with mass catering under circumstances in which boiled, stewed, braised or made-up meat dishes are cooked ahead of requirements and followed by casual storage at atmospheric temperatures. As 25 per cent. of carcases are contaminated with *Clostridium welchii*, prevention must be concerned far more with cooking and storage than with the human faecal excretor. The most effective measure is the thorough cooking of all meat, or made-up dishes containing meat, followed by almost immediate consumption. If this procedure is impracticable, and it usually is when there are many people to feed, the meat should be cooled rapidly within one and a half hours of cooking and then refrigerated until required. Reheating should be rapid and adequate, i.e., to about 60 degrees C. Limitation in the size of joints of meat to a maximum of about 6lb. is also a very important preventive measure, as a joint above this size cannot be cooled rapidly.

On visiting the school the Senior Public Health Inspector and I found that, although the catering facilities were quite good, there was no space available for the rapid cooling of freshly cooked meat or other food and the refrigerated cold room was also far too small. The Catering Supervisor was well aware of these deficiencies but it is often difficult to solve these problems in old buildings without drastic structural alterations. The Senior Public Health Inspector and I were able to make certain suggestions which it was hoped might be of assistance when improvements were discussed in the future. On making a return visit to the school in 1962, the Senior Public Health Inspector and I were pleased to find that adequate cooling facilities had been provided in accordance with our suggestions by the conversion of the existing staff refectory.

### **Food Poisoning due to *Salmonella typhi-murium***

This case, a child of six months, was particularly puzzling as faecal specimens taken from six other members of the family were all negative. The Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector reported that chickens were reared on the premises and the eggs sold to passing motorists. It is possible that the child's food may have been contaminated by the mother or grandmother, both of whom were responsible for looking after the chickens and collecting the eggs. Organisms of the *Salmonella* group are commonly carried by chickens and ducks.

## **A CASE OF BRUCELLOSIS (UNDULANT FEVER) IN CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT**

In February, 1961, a family doctor informed me of a suspected case of Brucellosis in Cuckfield Urban District. The patient, a child of 8 years, developed a fever on 23rd January, 1961, and, in spite of treatment with Ledermycin, a high temperature persisted with apyrexial interludes until the child's admission to hospital on the 6th February. Soon after admission to hospital



the temperature fell, with the result that no organisms were isolated by blood culture, but serum obtained from the patient agglutinated Br. abortus at a titre of 1/2000. I understand from the family doctor that the patient's spleen and liver were enlarged during the illness but there was no palpable enlargement of the lymphatic glands. Sweating was a marked feature of the illness and some pain was experienced in a shoulder joint.

The doctor said that the family had been in the habit of consuming tuberculin-tested raw milk from a farm in the Urban District and had also obtained cream, from time to time, from a farmer friend in the Rural District. The latter information was of particular interest as I had occasion to visit this farm a week or two earlier in connection with an entirely different matter and learned during the course of conversation that the farmer had, himself, been ill with suspected undulant fever on three occasions during the past year. I obtained the farmer's permission to make further inquiries and evidence of a strongly positive nature was obtained from a consultant physician whom the farmer had consulted some months previously. There was no public health problem at this farm as all the milk was sent away for pasteurisation. The farmer was advised to arrange for the scalding of all raw milk used by his family and employees.

Arrangements were made for the laboratory examination of milk and cream samples from both farms concerned in this case and, in due course, Br. abortus was isolated following the inoculation of a guinea pig with milk obtained from the farm in the Rural District. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed of these findings and the farmer was advised to consult a veterinary practitioner in order that further investigations might be carried out in an attempt to identify the infected animal(s). Following this incident I visited the Ministry of Health with a view to ascertaining their attitude towards local notification of the disease in the Rural District under Section 147 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The Ministry experts were not, however, anxious to approve local notification of Brucellosis unless a specific public health problem appeared to exist and it was decided that in view of the high percentage of pasteurised milk, which was sold in the district, a more useful purpose would be served by drawing the attention of the family doctors to the importance of bearing Brucellosis in mind when confronted with any case of pyrexia of uncertain origin.

This incident shows that in spite of the eradication of tuberculosis from cattle, risks to health still remain for those persons who continue to drink raw milk, whether it be obtained straight from the cow or from a bottle bearing the official designation "Tuberculin Tested Farm Bottled." Pasteurisation provides the complete answer to this problem and the slight nutritional disadvantages are far outweighed by the safety factor. It is often implied that because vitamin C is destroyed in processing milk has lost one of its main attributes but actually the quantity of vitamin C in milk is not large enough for human requirements and the deficiency has to be made up in any case by products other than milk—fresh fruit, vegetables, etc. Pasteurisation also results in a five per cent. diminution of soluble calcium and phosphorus and at first sight this would appear to be a grave disadvantage but, as cows' milk contains three times as much calcium and five times as much phosphorus as human milk, this is of little importance. The visible cream line may be reduced by about 15 per cent. but the total quantity present in the bulk of the milk remains unaltered. Vitamin A, D, E, and B2 are unaffected by pasteurisation, but vitamin B1 is reduced by about 10 to 20 per cent.

## **CARRIER OF ENTAMOEBA HISTOLYTICA IN THE RURAL DISTRICT**

During August the Senior Public Health Inspector and I investigated a complaint, referred from an Essex Urban District, concerning two or three cases of Sonne dysentery which, it was alleged, had been contracted by the

complainants after a meal at a hotel in Cuckfield Rural District. Faecal specimens were taken from all those engaged in food handling in the hotel but no pathogenic bacteria were isolated. In one of the staff, however, a former patient at an Institution for the Mentally Sub-normal, the Public Health Laboratory reported the presence of cysts of *Entamoeba histolytica* (the causal organism in Amoebic dysentery). The Director of the Laboratory later informed me that the cysts had been found with ease and said that it was the first time an isolation had been made in his laboratory for ten years. Advice was sought from an expert in tropical medicine on the latest form of treatment and, with the co-operation of the Medical Officer to the Goddards Green Hospital, the "carrier" was admitted and treated successfully with a course of Entamide Furoate. This drug, which is comparatively new, is said to have a ninety per cent. "cure rate" in cyst infestation. As it was considered inadvisable for the man to return to the food trade the assistance of the County Mental Welfare Department was sought and eventually hostel accommodation and suitable employment in horticulture were found.

Following this incident I drew the attention of the Ministry of Health to the possible need for the screening of mentally sub-normal or "burnt out" psychotic patients prior to their discharge under the new Mental Health Act. It was pointed out that many high-grade mentally sub-normal patients were likely to be employed as kitchen hands in the future. Certain types of dysentery were endemic in some institutions and it was suggested that all patients, who were known to be entering the catering trade, might be submitted to a bacteriological examination of stool specimens before they returned to the community. This matter was considered at some length by the Ministry experts, who decided that as the routine medical examination of food handlers in general was not a practical proposition, a patient discharged from a Mental Hospital should be placed on the same footing as any other person. Whether this is a sufficient reason for omitting a simple laboratory examination is a matter which might provoke some argument in public health circles!

## **A CASE OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS**

### **(Tuberculous Meningitis and Miliary T.B.)**

Early in March the Brighton Health Department informed me that a diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis and miliary tuberculosis had been confirmed in a child of four years, who had recently been admitted to the Royal Alexandra Hospital from his home, a farm cottage, in the northern half of the Rural District.

The Senior Public Health Inspector and I visited the farm and made arrangements for the child's father, a cowman, to be supplied with a surgical mask for use when milking, pending the result of chest radiography.

On visiting the home I learned from the mother that before leaving Scotland, in December, 1960, the family had spent two years in the home of a middle-aged bachelor who had suffered for several years from a chronic (productive) cough and it seemed, at first, that he might be the source of infection. I passed on this information to the District Medical Officer in Scotland and, in due course, he informed me that much to his surprise a chest X-ray in the case of the middle-aged male had proved to be negative, but the child's grandmother, who, it was discovered, used to spend some time at the house, was found to have considerable destruction of one lung and tubercle bacilli had been isolated from the sputum in large numbers. Arrangements were made for her early admission to hospital. In the meantime the child's mother, father and sister had all undergone chest radiography with negative results. On further inquiry, early this year (1962), it was learned that the child, who is no longer resident in the district, had made a good recovery.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Unit visited Balcombe, Bolney, Handcross and Horsted Keynes during August and October, 1961.  
I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey.

	Balcombe			Bolney			Handcross			Horsted Keynes		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of persons X-rayed .. ..	59	86	145	7	36	43	32	50	82	48	66	114
<b>Abnormal Films:</b>												
Tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision or hospital treatment .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision .. ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cardio-vascular Lesions .. ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1

Out of a total of 384 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only 2 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered (Balcombe 1 and Handcross 1) and neither of these required close clinical supervision or hospital treatment.



The Unit also visited a residential school in the southern half of the district during May, 1961. The number of persons X-rayed was 243 (218 males and 25 females). Only one case of pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered which required close clinical supervision or hospital treatment.

Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision	..	..	..	..	4.11
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## HOUSING

The number of dwellings in the Slum Clearance Programme submitted to the Ministry was 277 and this number has since been increased to 298. On the 31st December, 1961, the position was as follows:—

Fourteen dwellings remained to be dealt with and of these five were the subject of informal negotiations with the owners. The remaining nine were occupied by old people whom we would not wish to disturb unnecessarily. Of the 102 houses made fit by the owners, 37 were the subject of Improvement Grants.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND BATHING POOLS

There is only one public swimming pool in the area under my supervision. This open-air pool is situated in the southern half of the district. Mains water is used for filling at the beginning of the season and is treated at the pool by pressure filters, aeration and chlorination. All samples taken for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

#### Section 47

This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm or incapacitated persons, who are not receiving proper care and attention.

Much time was spent during the year in trying to solve various medico-social problems in connection with elderly residents in the district. Before Christmas I found it necessary to obtain an Order for compulsory removal, under Section 47, of an old lady in the southern half of the district. I am glad to say that, although armed with compulsory powers, neither the District Welfare Officer nor myself found it necessary to refer to them and the old lady was transferred, without complaint, to Welfare Accommodation at Cuckfield Hospital where she settled down quite happily. Unfortunately her condition deteriorated and she died in early January, 1962.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961

Part III of this Act, which deals with the prevention and notification of disease, contains several sections which are of particular interest to a Medical Officer of Health. The powers contained therein may be summarised as follows:—

### Section 38: Power of a Justice to order a medical examination

If a Justice of the Peace is satisfied, on a written certificate of the Medical Officer of Health that there is reason to believe that some person in the district



is or has been suffering from a notifiable disease and, that it is in his own or his family's or the general public's interest, that he should be medically examined, the Justice may order this to be carried out by the Medical Officer of Health or a registered medical practitioner, provided that the person in question is not already under the treatment of a registered medical practitioner, in which case the latter must consent to the making of an Order under this section. An Order under this section can be combined with a warrant under Section 287 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising the Medical Officer of Health to enter the premises.

The powers available under this section might prove of great assistance in the investigation of smallpox, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery and food poisoning, etc., under circumstances in which there was a lack of response from a person or persons whose co-operation was essential for the completion of an epidemiological inquiry.

In special circumstances this section could be combined with the rarely used Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital, on Court Order, of persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

### **Section 39: Information to be furnished by the occupier of premises in cases of notifiable disease or food poisoning**

On the application of the Medical Officer of Health the occupier of any premises in a district in which there is or has been any person suffering from a notifiable disease or food poisoning, must furnish such information within his knowledge as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require for the purpose of enabling measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease or, as the case may be, to trace the source of the food poisoning.

The powers under this section are complementary to those provided under Section 38.

### **Section 40: Exclusion of children from places of entertainment or assembly**

This section applies to any theatre, including a cinema or any building used as a public hall, concert room or lecture room, public dance room or public gymnasium or indoor swimming baths. It also applies to any sports ground, outdoor swimming bath, skating or roller skating rinks and to any circus, show, fair, fete, amusement arcade or other public place of entertainment which is not in a building. With a view to preventing the spread of a notifiable disease a local authority may, on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, publish a notice giving details of the restriction imposed. A notice under this section may be phrased in such a way that it may apply to part of a district, to particular premises or parts of premises, or to children in a particular age group, as long as they do not exceed the prescribed age, i.e., not exceeding 16 years.

The powers available under this section could be used in an emergency for the control of a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis or smallpox.

### **Section 41: Compensation for stopping employment to prevent the spread of disease**

The Medical Officer of Health may by notice in writing request any person to discontinue his work with a view to preventing the spread of a notifiable disease, or a disease to which Section 23 (1) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, applies, i.e., enteric, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, acute inflammation of the throat, gastro-enteritis, undulant fever and any other disease to which the section applies by order.

The local authority must compensate such a person for any loss he suffers in complying with the request.

Section 278 of the Public Health Act, 1936, may be applied to any dispute arising under this section.

---

Under Section 77 (Part IV of the Act) byelaws may be made for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of both hairdressers and the premises in which they work and the instruments, towels, equipment, etc., with which they work.

Early in 1962 on the recommendation of the Health and General Purposes Committee the Council decided to adopt the byelaws referred to above.

**HEALTH EDUCATION**

Several talks were given during the year to schools and various organisations, including:

- Cuckfield County Secondary School
- St. Wilfrid's Teacher-Parent Association
- Haywards Heath Rotary Club

**MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:—

Cuckfield Rural District	..	..	..	3
Cuckfield Urban District	..	..	..	10
Burgess Hill Urban District	..	..	..	12
East Sussex County Council	..	..	..	19

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I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Jones, Senior Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report. I also wish to record my appreciation to other members of the staff for their loyal support during the year, particularly Miss Everson, my Secretary.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. RICHARDSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> .. ..	D. M. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND., D.P.H. ENG.
<i>(Also Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County Council)</i>	
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i> ..	F. G. JONES, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i>
<i>Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector</i> .. .. .	R. S. RELF, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i> <i>Qualified Housing Manager</i> <i>Qualified Building Inspector</i>
<i>District Public Health Inspector</i> ..	W. J. PENNINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i> <i>Qualified Smoke Inspector</i>
<i>Secretary to the M.O.H.</i> .. ..	Miss G. L. EVERSON
<i>Clerks to the M.O.H.</i> .. ..	Miss B. P. RACKHAM Miss W. M. AVERY
<i>Clerk to the S.P.H.I.</i> .. ..	Miss I. ROBBINS
<i>Junior Clerk</i> .. .. .	Miss M. PRIEST

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### Summary of Statistics for the years:

	1959	1960	1961
Area of the District in Acres .. ..	68,011	68,011	68,011
Population estimated to middle of year ..	28,750	29,470	30,470
Rateable Value .. .. .	£346,665 (at 1.4.59)	£361,495 (at 1.4.60)	£378,173 (at 1.4.61)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ..	£1,370	£1,420	£1,510
Density of Population (persons per acre)	0.42	0.43	0.45
Number of Houses .. .. .	9,604	9,916	9,963
Birth Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 population	15.51	17.38	16.66
Infant Mortality Rate .. .. .	19.18	12.52	10.25
Death Rate (Corrected) .. .. .	9.09	9.51	10.27

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate .. .. .	236	240	476
Illegitimate .. .. .	8	4	12
Total Live Births .. .. .	244	244	488
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimate population (crude) ..			16.02
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected)			16.66
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births .. ..			2.46

## Still Births

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Total Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
						—	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.15
						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Live and Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	246	248	494

## Infant Deaths

### Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
						—	—	—

#### Infant Mortality Rates:—

(a)	All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	10.25
(b)	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	10.50
(c)	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	0.00

### Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
						—	—	—
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.15

### Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
						—	—	—
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.10

## Perinatal Mortality

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Cuckfield Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.19
(b) Mid-Sussex Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.77

## Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00



Deaths

All Causes .. .. .	Male 177	Female 187	Total 364
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude) ..	..	..	11.95
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (corrected)	..	..	10.27

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	2	—
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	1	—
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—
8. Measles .. .. .	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	5	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	14	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	14	19
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	1	1
16. Diabetes .. .. .	1	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	24	34
18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	29	18
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	1	2
20. Other heart disease .. .. .	32	45
21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .	4	4
22. Influenza .. .. .	1	3
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	7	13
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	16	4
25. Other disease of the respiratory system .. .. .	2	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	4	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	—	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .. .. .	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	9	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	3	1
34. All other accidents .. .. .	2	5
35. Suicide .. .. .	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	1	—
Totals ..	177	187

## MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

	1960	1961
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system .. .. . (Coronary disease) .. .. .	154 (45.03 %) 66 (19.3 %)	135 (37.08 %) 47 (12.91 %)
(ii) Cancer (all sites) .. .. . (Cancer of Lung and Bronchus) ..	62 (18.1 %) 12 (3.5 %)	74 (20.33 %) 18 (4.94 %)
(iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	44 (12.9 %)	58 (15.93 %)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (including tuberculosis) .. .. . (Respiratory tuberculosis) .. .. .	37 (10.8 %) Nil	48 (13.19 %) 2 (0.55 %)

## CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Age</i>
1. Acute Bronchitis .. .. .	8 months
2. Pneumonia (Congenital defect of heart; congenital absence of spleen) .. .. .	1 week
3. Asphyxia (Mechanical obstruction) .. .. .	2 days
4. Congenital heart disease.. .. .	2 months
5. Pulmonary haemorrhage (Exchange transfusion for Rhesus incompatibility) .. .. .	3 days

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Laboratory Facilities

All milk and water samples, infectious disease and food poisoning specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory and they receive the report by telephone. A copy of the report is also sent to this office.

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. J. E. Jameson, Medical Director, for his informative reports and helpful advice on many occasions.

### Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious disease are now removed by one of the British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge Road, Haywards Heath.

### Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 25 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

### Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

### Infant Welfare Centres:

Albourne	..	..	Village Hall	3rd Thursday
<i>(Weighing Centre only)</i>				
Ardingly	..	..	Hapstead Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday Dr. on 3rd Thursday
Balcombe	..	..	Parish Room	3rd Wednesday
<i>(Weighing Centre only)</i>				
Bolney	..	..	Rawson Institute	4th Tuesday Dr. each session
Copthorne	..	..	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 3rd Tuesday
Crawley Down	..	..	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesday Dr. on 2nd Tuesday
Horsted Keynes	..	..	Parish Hall	3rd Friday Dr. each session
Hurstpierpoint	..	..	Parish Hall	3rd Tuesday Dr. each session
Keymer	..	..	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 1st Tuesday
Scaynes Hill	..	..	Women's Institute Hall	2nd Thursday Dr. each session
Slaugham	..	..	Village Hall, Handcross	3rd Monday Dr. each session
West Hoathly	..	..	Village Hall	1st Tuesday Dr. each session
Cuckfield	..	..	Congregational Church	2nd Friday
<i>(Weighing Centre only)</i> Hall				
Lindfield	..	..	Congregational Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 1st Tuesday

### Clinics:

Diphtheria			Village Hall,	3rd Tuesday 2.30 p.m.
Immunisation	..	..	Hurstpierpoint	
			Village Hall,	4th Tuesday 2.15 p.m.
			Crawley Down	
Chest	..	..	Haywards Heath	Every Thursday 9.30 a.m.
			Hospital	(by appointment)
			Cuckfield Hospital	Thursday 2 p.m.
				Diagnostic
Orthopaedic	..	..	B.R.C.S. (H.Q.),	Tuesday 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
			Paddockhall Road,	Wednesday 9 a.m.-12.30
			Haywards Heath	p.m.
				Friday 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m.,
				2-4.30 p.m.
				Dr. attends 2nd Thursday
				2-4.30 p.m.

<b>Speech Therapy</b>	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Wednesday 10 a.m. Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
		E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Wednesday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
<b>Child Guidance</b>	..	<b>East Grinstead:</b> Moat Road	Every Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
		<b>Lewes:</b> Castlegate House	Every Wednesday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
		<b>Hove:</b> 33 Clarendon Villas	Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
		<b>Burgess Hill:</b> E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road	Every Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
<b>Eye Refractions (School Children)</b>	..	Haywards Heath Hospital	Every Friday (by appointment)
		Sussex Street Clinic, Brighton	Every Thursday (by appointment)
<b>Dental</b>	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	By appointment
<b>School Clinic</b>	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Dr. Waugh (by appointment)
<b>*Family Planning</b>	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)
<b>*Sub-Fertility</b>	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)
<b>Venereal Diseases</b>	..	Facilities available at Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	
		<b>Men</b>	..
		Monday	.. 4.30 p.m.-8 p.m.
		Wednesday	.. 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
		Thursday	.. 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
		<b>Women and Children</b>	Tuesday .. 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Thursday .. 10.0 a.m.-1 p.m. Saturday .. 9.30 a.m.-11.30 a.m.

New cases must attend at least one hour before the  
Clinic closes

\* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association



# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PARISHES

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Totals
Albourne .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	51	2	53
Ardingly .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	37	-	38
Balcombe .. ..	2	-	-	-	-	89	-	91
Bolney .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Clayton .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	10
Cuckfield Rural ..	-	1	-	-	-	14	-	15
Fulking .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Horsted Keynes ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Hurstpierpoint ..	2	-	202	-	-	25	4	233
Keymer .. ..	4	-	-	-	-	189	9	202
Lindfield Rural ..	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	10
Newtimber .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Poynings .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Pyecombe .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Slaugham .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	33	-	34
Twineham .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
West Hoathly .. ..	-	-	-	1	-	23	-	24
Worth .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	171	-	172
Totals ..	10	3	203	1	1	707	22	947

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Total cases notified	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	10	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery ..	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	203	1	-	-	-	-	-	63	139	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles ..	707	9	34	52	67	79	361	84	8	12	1	-	2	-
Whooping Cough ..	22	2	-	2	5	2	5	4	1	1	-	-	1	-
Totals ..	947	12	34	54	73	81	374	155	148	14	1	1	4	-

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1947-1961

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number of Births						Birth Rate	Number of Deaths			Death Rate	Infants' Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths		
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Total		M	F	Total				
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total												
1947	27,180	259	225	484	12	11	23	18.65	173	202	375	3	8	11	13.80	3	8	11	132
1948	28,400	226	196	422	12	14	26	14.86	187	178	365	13	4	17	12.85	13	4	17	83
1949	28,850	207	198	405	10	9	19	14.70	172	199	371	4	6	10	12.86	4	6	10	53
1950	29,390	202	189	391	13	9	22	14.05	193	183	376	10	3	13	12.79	10	3	13	37
1951	29,280	165	147	312	5	7	12	11.07	171	196	367	6	6	12	12.53	6	6	12	—43
1952	29,350	190	195	385	5	12	17	13.70	171	176	347	6	3	9	11.82	6	3	9	55
1953	25,020	178	150	328	10	4	14	12.72	136	190	326	4	5	9	12.13	4	5	9	16
1954	25,420	182	151	333	7	9	16	13.73	150	158	308	—	3	3	12.12	—	3	3	41
1955	25,920	163	145	308	4	7	11	12.30	148	160	308	4	3	7	11.88	4	3	7	11
1956	26,490	173	150	323	5	3	8	12.50	146	167	313	4	3	7	11.81	4	3	7	18
1957	27,270	159	166	325	6	4	10	12.28	148	150	298	—	6	6	10.93	—	6	6	37
1958	27,880	173	202	375	14	3	17	15.46	159	181	340	4	3	7	9.75	4	3	7	52
1959	28,750	207	191	398	13	6	19	15.51	147	172	319	4	4	8	9.09	4	4	8	98
1960	29,470	237	226	463	12	4	16	17.38	162	280	442	5	1	6	9.51	5	1	6	37
1961	30,470	236	240	476	8	4	12	16.66	177	187	364	2	3	5	10.27	2	3	5	124

# TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1961

Age Groups		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 – 1	..	..	..	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 – 5	..	..	..	–	–	1	–	–	–
5 – 15	..	..	..	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 – 25	..	..	..	3	–	–	–	–	–
25 – 35	..	..	..	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 – 45	..	..	..	–	–	–	–	1	–
45 – 55	..	..	..	1	–	–	–	–	–
55 – 65	..	..	..	1	–	–	–	1	–
65 and over	..	..	..	–	1	–	–	–	–
Totals	..	5	1	1	–	2	–	–	–



# COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1940-61

Year	New Cases						Deaths						Number on Register at end of Year					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1940	9	14	23	3	6	9	4	6	10	1	-	1	22	36	58	15	19	34
1941	19	9	28	6	2	8	3	3	6	3	1	4	33	39	72	19	19	38
1942	10	7	17	2	6	8	3	2	5	3	3	6	42	45	87	21	24	45
1943	15	8	23	2	5	7	10	4	14	3	1	4	46	44	90	21	25	46
1944	9	5	14	2	4	6	7	2	9	3	-	-	50	48	98	23	29	52
1945	16	15	31	3	3	6	6	5	11	-	1	1	55	47	102	22	27	49
1946	9	3	12	2	8	10	3	1	4	2	1	3	58	47	105	23	35	58
1947	13	11	24	3	2	5	4	4	8	1	-	1	62	51	113	25	35	60
1948	12	9	21	2	2	4	7	5	12	1	1	1	59	51	110	27	34	61
1949	23	8	31	5	3	8	6	-	6	1	-	1	73	56	129	30	36	66
1950	13	11	24	3	3	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	81	58	139	30	33	63
1951	17	12	29	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	-	1	85	66	151	27	36	63
1952	8	15	23	2	6	8	1	2	3	1	1	1	87	78	165	29	40	69
1953	9	2	11	9	-	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	78	69	147	25	37	62
1954	4	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	58	128	14	18	32
1955	7	6	13	-	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	71	58	129	13	20	33
1956	11	6	17	1	3	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	80	61	141	10	23	33
1957	5	2	7	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	79	59	138	9	13	22
1958	8	5	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	71	165	10	12	22
1959	6	1	7	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	96	70	166	11	13	24
1960	3	4	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	76	171	11	11	22
1961	5	1	6	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	97	74	171	12	11	23

## CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

### Death Rate from Tuberculosis for past twelve years

Year	Tuberculosis Death Rate
1950	0.07
1951	0.14
1952	0.14
1953	0.04
1954	0.00
1955	0.08
1956	0.07
1957	0.04
1958	0.00
1959	0.07
1960	0.00
1961	0.07

## GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL, HASSOCKS

I am indebted to the Matron for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:—

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Total
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Amoebic Dysentery (Carrier) .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Measles .. .. .	2	3	1	2	8
Measles and Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	1	—	3	5
Mumps .. .. .	—	—	—	3	3
Mumps and Orchitis .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Chickenpox .. .. .	—	—	—	4	4
Rubella .. .. .	7	1	1	2	11
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Glandular Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Lymphatic Leukaemia .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Observation Vincents Angina .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
Cancrum Oris .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis .. .. .	4	—	—	—	4
Allergic Rash .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Scabies .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Pyrexia Unknown Origin .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	2	2	9	13
Total ..	20	11	7	27	65

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-three different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.

# CASES ADMITTED TO FOREDOWN HOSPITAL, PORTSLADE

Disease					C.R. District	C.U. District	B.H.U. District	Total
Observation	Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	1	2	—	3
Virus Infection	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	2
E. Coli, Group III B.4	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
Measles and Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	2
Rubella	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Contact Mumps and Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea and Vomiting	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia and Old Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Rheumatoid flare-up with Rash	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
Total ..					5	4	4	13



# REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

#### (a) Public Supplies

The district is extremely well supplied with piped water from the public mains and private sources. Out of a total of 10,276 houses and shops, an increase of 84 over 1960, 10,207 have a piped supply into the premises; this gives a percentage of approximately 99. A further 5 houses have a piped supply from stand-pipes.

The following table shows the position with regard to the number of houses and shops with a piped supply, in each parish:—

Parish	No. of Houses including shops	Houses with piped Supply		Standpipes	
		No.	Estimated Population	No.	Population
Albourne .. ..	166	164	484	—	—
Ardingly .. ..	433	433	1,277	—	—
Balcombe .. ..	517	513	1,513	—	—
Bolney .. ..	366	364	1,074	—	—
Clayton .. ..	586	586	1,729	—	—
Cuckfield Rural ..	652	648	1,912	—	—
Fulking .. ..	101	88	260	3	8
Horsted Keynes ..	430	424	1,251	—	—
Hurstpierpoint ..	1,754	1,746	5,151	—	—
Keymer .. ..	1,533	1,533	4,522	—	—
Lindfield Rural ..	493	493	1,454	—	—
Newtimber .. ..	44	44	130	—	—
Poynings .. ..	105	103	304	2	5
Pyecombe .. ..	89	89	263	—	—
Slaugham .. ..	684	681	2,009	—	—
Twineham .. ..	98	98	289	—	—
West Hoathly .. ..	511	511	1,507	—	—
Worth .. ..	1,714	1,689	4,983	—	—
Totals .. ..	10,276	10,207	30,112	5	13

During the year samples were taken from each of the public supplies for chemical and bacteriological analysis.

Supply	Bacteriological	Chemical
Brighton Corporation .. ..	2	1
Mid-Sussex Water Company (including Weir Wood) .. ..	7	6
East Surrey Water Company (part of Worth Parish) .. ..	1	1

(i) All public supplies are sampled at regular intervals for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis and all were reported on as being satisfactory.

(ii) The Authority or Companies responsible for the piped supply carry out monthly bacteriological examination on the raw water. All waters are chlorinated after filtration.

(iii) None of the supplies is liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) There was no evidence that any of the supplies were contaminated.

### (b) Private Supplies

During the year 25 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 5 samples for chemical analysis.

The samples taken refer to the supplies serving 61 dwellings and 5 dairy farms.

In all, 9 dwellings were found to have unfit supplies in addition to the 2 dwellings outstanding from the previous year.

The position with regard to the unfit supplies is as follows:—

No. of dwellings—fit, following works to storage tanks .. ..	4
„ —chlorinator installed .. ..	1
„ —connected to the mains .. ..	3
„ —with unsatisfactory water supplies outstanding ..	3

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Total number of inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts,

including Improvement Grants and Certificates of Disrepair ..	1,474
Infectious disease (including food poisoning)—No. of visits ..	152
Water supplies — „ „ ..	95
Rats and Mice — „ „ ..	2,284
Flies and Vermin — „ „ ..	25
Drainage — „ „ ..	397
Factories —No. of inspections ..	136
Moveable Dwellings — „ „ ..	65
Shops Act — „ „ ..	29
Inns — „ „ ..	66
Swimming Pools —No. of visits ..	16
Food Shops and Catering establishments — „ „ ..	413
Schools (Catering) — „ „ ..	63
Watercress beds — „ „ ..	8
Bakehouses — „ „ ..	20
Piggeries — „ „ ..	138
Waste Food Order — „ „ ..	7
Milk Supply — „ „ ..	22
Farms (Sanitary accommodation) — „ „ ..	120
Butchers' Shops — „ „ ..	31
Noise abatement — „ „ ..	2
Smoke abatement — „ „ ..	12
Petroleum Regulations — „ „ ..	99
Total ..	5,674

## MILK SUPPLY

### Biological Sampling

Eighteen samples of retailed milk were examined for the presence of tuberculosis, all of which were negative, but in one instance *Brucella abortus* was isolated.

### School Milks

All the schools are supplied with pasteurised milk.

## FOOD INSPECTION

During the year the following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Canned Meats .. .. .	18lbs.
Beef (Home killed) .. .. .	140lbs.
Potatoes .. .. .	32lbs.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, AND FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955-56

The number and classification of food premises in the area is as follows:—

No. of Catering Establishments .. .. .	26
„ Private and State schools .. .. .	31
„ Grocers' shops .. .. .	69
„ Sweet shops .. .. .	19
„ Butchers' shops .. .. .	15
„ Greengrocers' shops .. .. .	9
„ Confectionery shops .. .. .	5
„ Wet Fish shops .. .. .	2
	<hr/>
	176
„ Wholesale stores .. .. .	1
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	177

During the year 476 visits were made under the regulations and the general standard was very satisfactory. Again I must stress the readiness of all concerned to co-operate.

It will be appreciated that in our area many of the shops are relatively small and consequently employ no staff. Fifty-two shops are within this category, but from the hygiene point of view are equally important.

During the year the following items were dealt with:—

### (a) Shops

No. of shops—provided with washing facilities .. .. .	1
„ —food preparation tables covered with impervious material .. .. .	10
„ —counters: surface covered with impervious material .. .. .	4
„ —provided with counter protection for displayed unwrapped foods .. .. .	3
„ —cleansed and decorated .. .. .	15
„ —floors cleansed .. .. .	9
„ —new floors and/or new covering .. .. .	2
„ —provided with nail brushes .. .. .	7
„ —provided with new ceilings .. .. .	2
„ —provided with First Aid equipment .. .. .	1
„ —new water closets provided .. .. .	2
„ —new and additional washing facilities .. .. .	7

No.	—bacon cutting machines cleansed	..	..	..	2
„	—intervening ventilated space provided between food store and water closet	..	..	..	1
„	—food in forecourt displayed less than 18in. from ground, discontinued	..	..	..	1

### Food Stores

No. of food stores—decorated	..	..	..	9
„ —walls and ceilings cleansed	..	..	..	8
„ —provided with new ceilings	..	..	..	2
„ —provided with new floors	..	..	..	2
„ —wall plaster repaired	..	..	..	6
„ —wall plaster repairs in hand	..	..	..	2
„ —new stores	..	..	..	2
No. of delivery vans—confectionery trays cleansed	..	..	..	1

### Refrigeration

Since the previous survey 5 shops have installed refrigerated display counters and a further 16 have installed frozen food cabinets.

### (b) Catering Establishments

A survey of catering establishments (excluding licensed premises), has been completed. The premises can most easily be classified under the headings of cafes, snack bars and residential hotels.

Whilst the survey was intended chiefly to confirm compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, opportunity was taken to check on other appropriate matters. For instance, only one establishment received water from a source other than the public main. This, a residential hotel, has been connected to the main thus rendering possible the closing of a source subject to intermittent pollution.

Seven of the eleven cafes had sanitary accommodation available for the convenience of customers. Three of the seven snack bars were similarly provided for as were, of course, all the residential hotels.

No infestation of rodents was noted, which was not surprising when one is aware that despite a charge being made it is the custom of most of the proprietors to enlist the Council's aid immediately rats or mice are seen.

The emphasis over the years has always been to encourage all food handlers to appreciate the need to avoid risks of contamination of the materials they handle. In a shop sale, articles can still be contaminated by the purchaser but in a restaurant, the employees are reminded, their customers consume food almost literally as it leaves their hands. With this in mind both the provision and use—particularly after visiting the toilet—of suitable handwashing facilities cannot be overstressed.

In several instances soap and nail brushes were, apparently, not available but the speed with which they were produced “on demand” indicated a human failing of the previous user rather than non-provision.

The standard of food preparation surfaces—another source of contamination—had materially improved since the last survey and the introduction of laminated plastics is doubtless a great advance so far as this industry is concerned.

Proprietors in general were co-operative and receptive of suggestions for improvements, despite the fact that in the majority of cases the results of expenditure so incurred would be invisible to their customers.

The following items were brought to the notice of the proprietors concerned. Figures in brackets indicating compliance up to the end of the year.



### Cafes (11 in number)

Structural defects to wall surfaces (mainly abrasion) ..	3 (3)
Kitchens in need of cleansing or partial redecoration ..	5 (5)
Public rooms in need of cleansing or decoration .. ..	1 (1)
Structural defects to floors (wear) .. .. .	1 (1)
Preparation tables in need of re-surfacing .. ..	1 (1)
Nail brushes not provided .. .. .	1 (1)
Towels in need of changing .. .. .	2 (2)

### Snack Bars (7 in number)

Structural defects to floor (probably wet rot) .. ..	1 (1)
Kitchens in need of cleansing .. .. .	2 (2)
Nail brushes not provided .. .. .	1 (1)
Towels in need of changing .. .. .	2 (2)

### Residential Hotels (5 in number)

Utensil washing sink in need of renewal .. .. .	1 (1)
Preparation tables in need of re-surfacing .. .. .	2 (2)
“ Hot and Cold ” lavatory basin not provided in kitchen ..	2 (2)

Now that more and more families are obtaining cars the recent trend has been towards taking their meals with them. This practice also obtains in this district with the result that some of the former marginal establishments have closed whilst others have reduced the services offered. The Food Hygiene Regulations are not applicable to these family parties which fact may perhaps have had some influence in bringing into force the Litter Act, 1958.

It will be apparent from the above that it was only necessary in comparatively few instances to bring to the notice of the proprietor infringements of the regulations. The general standard was very good and credit is due to the shop-keepers and their staff for the efforts made to present their products with due regard to the importance of hygiene and to having accepted the suggestions put forward during routine inspections.

A not inconsiderable factor is the interest taken in this subject by the housewives and the modern trend to pre-packed food. It is remarkable to note the increased use of frozen foods. Fifty shops have these cabinets installed.

### (c) Kitchen Facilities in Private Schools

The following works outstanding from the previous year have been carried out:—

No. of schools where separate hand-washing facilities have been provided for kitchen staff .. .. .	3
„ „ „ —food preparation tables made impervious ..	4
„ „ school kitchens where additional arrangements provided for the cleansing of utensils .. .. .	2

### (d) Inns (Catering)

The following works outstanding from the previous year have been carried out:—

No. of inns—bars decorated .. .. .	1
„ —food preparation tables made impervious ..	2
„ —kitchens decorated .. .. .	2
„ —kitchens provided with hand-washing facilities ..	1

(e) **Bakehouses (Factories Act and Food Hygiene Regulations)**

The following works have been carried out:—

No. of water closet compartments cleansed	..	..	..	2
„ water closet pans renewed	..	..	..	1
„ bakehouse walls cleansed and decorated	..	..	..	2
„ bread stores—walls and ceiling cleansed and decorated	..	..	..	1
„ bakehouses—ceiling plaster repaired	..	..	..	1

(f) **No. of Food Premises Registered under Section 16**

No. of premises used for the sale of ice-cream	..	..	..	102
„ rooms used for the preparation of sausages	..	..	..	6
„ rooms used for the preparation of meat by cooking	..	..	..	2

In all 98 visits were made to the above registered premises and generally the conditions found were satisfactory.

## **CULTIVATION AND SALE OF WATERCRESS**

Twenty-one samples of watercress were taken and all proved to be satisfactory. On being cut all watercress is treated in a solution of water and sodium hypochlorite.

## **HOUSING**

Action taken during the year was as follows:—

### **Housing Act, 1957**

No. of houses—undertakings accepted	..	..	..	..	3
„ —undertakings cancelled	..	..	..	..	9
„ —demolition order revoked	..	..	..	..	1
„ —demolished informally	..	..	..	..	2
„ —rendered fit informally	..	..	..	..	66

### **Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair**

No. of certificates issued	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ certificates cancelled	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

The following major works of improvement and repair were carried out during the year under Improvement Grants, General Housing and Public Health.

No. of houses—connected to the sewer	..	..	..	..	10
„ —drainage systems renewed or improved	..	..	..	..	31
„ —drained to septic tank and filter	..	..	..	..	16
„ —drained to septic tank or cesspool	..	..	..	..	1
„ —chemical or earth closets replaced by water closets	..	..	..	..	21
„ —bathrooms provided	..	..	..	..	64
„ —hot water systems installed	..	..	..	..	65
„ —ventilated foodstores provided	..	..	..	..	32
„ —new solid floors replacing damp or defective floors	..	..	..	..	29
„ —dampness in walls abated	..	..	..	..	10
„ —additional lighting and ventilation provided	..	..	..	..	14
„ —roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	6

### Improvement Grants—Private Properties

The first application was approved in April, 1951, and since that date applications have been received in respect of 645 dwellings. This has entailed 7,557 inspection visits. The 645 dwellings were dealt with as follows:—

No. of dwellings—application approved..	..	..	..	589
„ —application disapproved	..	..	..	11
„ —application withdrawn	..	..	..	43
„ —application in abeyance	..	..	..	2
				<hr/>
				645
				<hr/>

The total amount of grants approved as at 31st December, 1961, was £158,002 and the amount paid out to owners on completion or by instalments as the work proceeded was £136,480. The annual totals since 1951 are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants approved</i>	<i>Grants paid</i>
	£	£
1951	444	444
1952	—	—
1953	1,195	—
1954	5,660	1,007
1955	19,251	8,985
1956	17,239	16,655
1957	20,602	21,394
1958	19,332	19,820
1959	30,101	22,359
1960	26,593	26,030
1961	17,585	19,786
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£158,002	£136,480
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total estimated cost of repairs and improvements amounted to £429,639 as at 31st December, 1961.

In 16 instances, following the completion of works, the dwellings were sold and the appropriate portion of the grants repaid.

### Tenancies

The tenancies of the 589 dwellings approved for grant aid are as follows:—

No. of dwellings—owner occupied	..	..	..	229 (38.9%)
„ —agricultural tenancies	..	..	..	212 (36%)
„ —other tenancies	..	..	..	148 (25.1%)

### Standard Grants

No. of dwellings—applications approved .. .. . 41

Grants amounting to £3,319 18s. 3d. have been paid in respect of 29 properties, the maximum of grant payable being £3,757. In 17 instances the grant was less than the maximum allowed under the Act.

### Tenancies

No. of dwellings—owner occupied	..	..	..	..	20
„ —agricultural tenancies	..	..	..	..	6
„ —other tenancies	..	..	..	..	15

## **General**

Of the 589 dwellings approved for Discretionary Grants many were in need of repair under the Housing Acts; in fact 60 were placed in category " 5 " of the Housing Survey as being incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost. A further 174 were placed in category " 3 " as being in need of repair but capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost.

The Housing Survey was carried out immediately after cessation of hostilities and the categories mentioned above were determined therefore fifteen or or so years ago. Partly due to difficulties in the resumption of normal house repair work and partly due to neglect on the part of owners to carry out routine maintenance, many more houses formerly in category " 2 " (only relatively minor defects) had deteriorated into the category " 3 " classification by the time the grant application was received.

One is apt to think in these cases only of the more spectacular side of the work—for instance, the provision of a bath with hot and cold water supply and proper disposal arrangements—and overlook the work necessary in order that on completion the house is in fact in a good state of repair.

In consequence the Improvement Grant scheme has worked to the advantage of both the owner and the tenant. The former receives financial assistance in the form of the grant itself and a reasonable return on the cost to him of his share of the improvements, and the latter, in return for the slightly higher rent, enjoys more modern amenities in a house which the landlord is under an obligation to keep in reasonable repair. The scheme also benefits the Public Health Inspector in so far as he is able to get the necessary repairs effected with the minimum of pressure and without the ultimate threat of having to refer the matter to the appropriate Committee with a view to the institution of Court proceedings.

Whilst it is impracticable in this report to itemise all repair work, the following may be of interest:—

## **Drainage and Sanitary Accommodation**

222 dwellings formerly drained to cesspools, which frequently overflowed to the extent of giving rise to a statutory nuisance, were provided with modern septic tank and filter plants.

473 houses which relied on external conveniences (of which 179 were either chemical or pail closets) now have internally approached water closets with proper flushing facilities.

## **Dampness**

327 dwellings were found to have damp (and usually defective) solid floors whilst 136 had serious dampness in external walls. These were all remedied, the former by new waterproof floors, the latter by the insertion of damp-proof courses, the provision of a cavity wall or other works.

## **Lighting and Ventilation**

170 dwellings had natural lighting and ventilation well below acceptable standards. The rectification of this state of affairs—either by an enlarged or additional window—together with the provision of modern amenities, has the effect of turning the definition " house " into " home."

## **Conversion/New Dwelling Units**

18 new units of accommodation were provided from former outbuildings and 16 existing dwellings were each converted into two or more flats.

On the other hand, mainly because of restricted size in 10 cases, a single unit resulted from adaption of a former pair.



## Slum Clearance Programme

I submit the following report on the position as at 31st December, 1961, on the Council's five-year Slum Clearance Programme.

The number of dwellings included in the programme submitted to the Ministry was 277. This number has since been increased to 298.

The following is an analysis of the present position:—

### (I) Statutory action—Houses dealt with under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936, and Section 16, Housing Act, 1957

(a)	No. of dwellings—undertaking not to be used for human habitation .. .. .	79
(b)	„ —subject to Demolition Orders .. .. .	13
		<hr/> 92

The position with regard to the above 92 dwellings is as follows:—

#### (a) Dwellings subject to Undertakings

No. of dwellings still occupied .. .. .	16
„ made fit with help of Improvement Grant ..	19
„ made fit .. .. .	21
„ demolished by owners .. .. .	12
„ used for other than human habitation ..	1
„ untenanted .. .. .	10

#### (b) Dwellings subject to Demolition Orders

No. of dwellings still occupied .. .. .	—
„ demolished .. .. .	11
„ made fit .. .. .	2
	<hr/> 92

### (II) Houses dealt with informally

No. of dwellings demolished in lieu of formal action .. ..	13
„ made fit by owners .. .. .	102
„ taken out of programme—works carried out bringing dwellings out of this category ..	64
„ closed and used for other purposes .. ..	13
	<hr/> 192

Total number of houses dealt with formally or informally .. 284

It will be seen that a further 14 dwellings remain to be dealt with to complete the programme, but of this number 5 are subject to informal negotiations with owners. The position with regard to the 9 remaining is that 8 are occupied by elderly or old persons and one owner-occupied by an elderly widow.

Of the 102 houses made fit by the owners, Improvement Grants were approved in 37 instances.

### Position as to rehousing (Houses subject to formal action under Housing Acts)

(a)	No. of families rehoused by Council .. .. .	57
(b)	„ awaiting rehousing from condemned properties ..	13

With regard to the 57 properties (tenant rehoused by Council) the position is as follows:—

No. of properties empty .. .. .	10
„ repaired .. .. .	34
„ demolished .. .. .	13
	<hr/> 57

The position of the programme in each parish is as follows:—

Parish or Locality	No. of houses to be dealt with	No. where action complete	Families re-housed by Council	No. outstanding	
				Informal talks with owners	No action taken
Albourne .. ..	6	6	—	—	—
Ardingly .. ..	10	10	4	—	—
Balcombe .. ..	21	21	2	—	—
Bolney .. ..	8	6	—	—	2
Clayton .. ..	4	4	3	—	—
<b>Cuckfield Rural</b> .. ..					
Staplefield .. ..	8	5	—	—	3
Anstye .. ..	8	8	1	—	—
Outlying .. ..	2	2	—	—	—
Fulking .. ..	7	6	—	—	1
Horsted Keynes .. ..	9	9	1	—	—
Hurstpierpoint .. ..	51	47	8	3	1
Keymer .. ..	30	30	5	—	—
Lindfield .. ..	16	16	5	—	—
Poynings .. ..	16	15	1	1	—
Pyecombe .. ..	6	6	3	—	—
<b>Slaugham</b> .. ..					
Handcross .. ..	18	18	7	—	—
Warninglid .. ..	9	9	5	—	—
Twineham .. ..	10	9	1	1	—
West Hoathly .. ..	22	21	2	—	1
<b>Worth</b> .. ..					
Crawley Down .. ..	15	15	5	—	—
Copthorne .. ..	8	8	2	—	—
Turners Hill .. ..	5	5	2	—	—
Worth .. ..	9	8	—	—	1
Totals .. ..	298	284	57	5	9

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In connection with the above, 65 visits were made mainly concerning improvements required under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. In the majority of cases works were completed, in others works were in progress.

## BATHING POOLS

There is one pool open to the general public in the area and six sited at schools; in addition bathing takes place in two large ponds and one river. Twelve samples were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

No. of licences issued during the year . . . . . 2

INFESTATION

A total of 25 visits was made, as a result of which the following works were carried out:—

No. of houses treated for vermin	..	..	..	..	1
.. fly infestation	..	..	..	..	6
.. beetles	..	..	..	..	4

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In all 152 visits were made.

FACTORIES

During the year 136 visits were made and no statutory action was found to be necessary.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

(including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	3	14	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	84	122	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	87	136	—	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Defective drainage of floors (S.6) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	2	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	20	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	2	22	—	2	—

## OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. ..	11	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sections 15-44 nil



**SURVEY OF SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES**

**(a) Slaugham Village Area**

The area covered by the survey extends from South Lodge at the entrance to Slaugham Park on the North to include all properties on The Green to Rock Cottages in the East and Brook Cottages in the West.

The conditions prevailing were as follows:—

No. of detached houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
.. inns (with living accommodation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.. general stores (with living accommodation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.. semi-detached houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
.. terraced houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
.. other buildings (Church)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total							31

**Population**

Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total							74

The average number of persons per house was approximately 2.5 as compared with the average for the rural area of approximately 3.0.

**Water Supply**

All the dwellings are supplied with mains water.

**Drainage**

No. of properties drained to cesspools without overflows:							
(a) soil and sink	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(b) sink only	..	..	..	..	..	..	nil
No. of properties drained to cesspools with overflows:							
(a) soil and sink	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
(b) sink only	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of properties drained to septic tank and filter							2

Of the above properties 16 are drained to joint cesspools and 2 are drained to a joint septic tank and filter.

Total number of cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
---------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

**Closet accommodation**

No. of properties with water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
.. pail closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

**Sinks**

All properties were provided with sinks.

**Baths and Lavatory Basins**

No. of properties with bath and lavatory basin	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
.. bath only	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

## General

The standard of amenity as regards baths, sinks and water supply was above the average. It will be seen that 80% had baths and all had sinks and a mains water supply laid on indoors. 76% had water closets with flushing apparatus. The cottages with pail closets and no bathrooms will, I am sure, be improved when a sewer becomes available.

The arrangement for the disposal of drainage was mainly to cesspools, of which there was a total of 18 taking the drainage from 28 dwellings. All cesspools, with the exception of 4, had overflows.

The Council's regular service of cesspool and pail closet emptying operates in this area, the former being emptied approximately every three months and the latter weekly. In spite of the service, nuisances from overflowing cesspools were found as follows:—

- East Side:** (a) Soil and sink drainage from South Lodge and sink waste from Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Carpenters Arms Cottages discharging from defective overflow pipes on surface of field at the rear.  
 (b) Soil and sink drainage from Bosworth's, Bosworth's Garage Flat and Rock Cottage, sub-irrigated on owners' land and suspect it finally enters highway drains.

- West Side:** (c) The soil and sink drainage from all the properties including the inns (10 properties in all) have overflows which discharge into the field at the rear. This nuisance, particularly from the inn, has given cause for concern for some time.

### (b) Brook Street Area (Cuckfield Rural Parish)

The area covered by the survey extends from Diamond Cottages on the North to Taylor's Barn on the South and dwellings in Sparks Lane, up to and including Hazelwood Farm.

The conditions prevailing were as follows:—

No. of detached houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
„ semi-detached houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
„ terraced houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ other buildings (Church)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total							39

### Population

Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total							112

### Drainage

No. of properties—drained to cesspools (no overflow)	..	1
„ —soil and sink waste drained to cesspool with overflow	.. .. ..	18
„ —sink only, drained to cesspool with overflow	..	9
„ —drained to septic tank and filter	.. ..	10

Of the above properties 12 are drained to joint cesspools and 2 are drained to joint septic tank and filter.

Total number of cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	20
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### Closet accommodation

No. of properties with water closets	..	..	..	..	29
„ pail closets	..	..	..	..	9

### Sinks

All properties were provided with sinks.

### Baths and Lavatory Basins

No. of properties provided with bath and lavatory basin	..	29
„ lavatory basin only	..	1

### Water Supply

All properties are supplied with main water laid on into the house.

### General

The standard of amenity as regards sanitary conveniences, baths, sinks and water supply was above the average. It will be seen that approximately 76% had baths and lavatory basins, and water closets all with flushing apparatus; all dwellings had sinks and a satisfactory water supply laid on indoors.

The arrangement for the disposal of drainage was mainly to cesspools, of which there was a total of 20 taking the drainage from 28 properties. All cesspools, with the exception of one, had sub-irrigation overflows, the majority of which worked without apparent nuisance.

Overflows from 5 cesspools taking the drainage from 12 properties discharged into ditches, contamination of which was visible. Whilst at the time of inspection no other visible overflows were seen, I am informed by the occupiers that several cesspools occasionally overflow down the bank and on to the roadside.

At two cottages when the pail closets are collected for emptying they have to be carried through the house.

The average number of persons occupying each house was three.

## AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

### Sanitary conveniences on Farms

Under this heading 44 premises have been inspected and can be catergorised as follows:—

<b>Farms:</b>	Mixed	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Principally dairy	..	..	..	..	..	11
	„ pigs	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>Smallholdings:</b>	Mixed	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Principally pigs	..	..	..	..	..	2
	* „ poultry	..	..	..	..	..	7
	* „ pigs and poultry	..	..	..	..	..	3
	*Broiler and rabbit	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>Horticulture:</b>	Mixed (food and flowers)	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Food only..	..	..	..	..	..	1

\* The eleven premises concerned with poultry keeping used the following systems:—

(a)	Battery only	..	..	..	..	2
(b)	Deep litter only	..	..	..	..	2
(c)	Free range only	..	..	..	..	2
(d)	Broiler only	..	..	..	..	1
	Combination of (a), (b) and (c)	..	..	..	..	4

The method of staffing and the sex distribution of the workers at the 44 premises involved was as follows:—

	<i>No. of Premises</i>			
	<i>Male only</i>	<i>Female only</i>	<i>Male and Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proprietors only . . . . .	4	3	8	15
Proprietors with full-time labour	6	—	—	6
Proprietors with part-time labour	2	—	3	5
Proprietors with seasonal labour	—	—	1	1
Full-time labour only . . . . .	14	—	—	14
Full-time labour with seasonal help	2	—	1	3
	—	—	—	—
	28	3	13	44
	—	—	—	—

Sanitary conveniences were for the most part modern water closets with proper flushing facilities, 37 premises being so provided. Of the remainder two relied on pail closets, three on chemical closets and two had no facilities specifically provided for employees.

At one, a fairly rapidly extending pig farm, a bungalow for the proprietor was in course of construction and on completion would have a water closet available for employees' use. Temporary arrangements having been made with a nearby house this, in the circumstances, was regarded as reasonable for a limited period.

At the other, a broiler/rabbit establishment, it was agreed to provide a portable structure with a chemical closet. The proprietor stated that planning permission had been refused for a house so the provision of a water closet in a permanent structure was not asked for in this case.

Sixteen premises had exclusive sanitary accommodation situated at the farm centre and twenty-six at the proprietor's house or adjoining cottage which, with one exception, could be regarded as reasonable. The exception, a large country house which has a horticultural sales department, has a water closet available, but this is well over 200 yards from one area where regular work takes place; a portable chemical closet here will meet requirements.

In three instances cleanliness of sanitary accommodation was not satisfactory and in one case apparatus needed repair or renewal. The former has since been attended to and instructions given in respect of the latter.

At one farm the use of a defective chemical closet was discontinued and a separate water closet compartment made available for the use of employees.

Where chemical or pail closets were in use adequate ground was available for disposal of contents.

Drainage disposal of the 37 premises with water closets was to—

Sewer . . . . .	6
Septic tank and filter . . . . .	7
Septic tank with sub-irrigation . . . . .	23
Watertight cesspool . . . . .	1

Drainage disposal at premises where animals were kept and drains were necessary was to—

Sewer . . . . .	3
Septic tank and filter . . . . .	1
Septic tank with sub-irrigation . . . . .	12
Over-the-land (cowshed only) . . . . .	3
Watertight cesspools—pumped . . . . .	3
*Sumps . . . . .	4

\* In each case an insignificant amount of sewage was concerned (intermittent) and no nuisance found.







## Council Property: Sewage Works, Refuse Tips, etc.

Works of treatment and survey at the above entailed 286 visits.

Refuse tips, in particular, are attractive to rats and it is difficult to keep them absolutely rat free. The permanent "Warfarin" baiting points however, have been effective in preventing any large-scale build-up between main treatments.

## PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

Within the past year 268 visits have been made to petroleum installations and the following works of improvement have been carried out to comply with the regulations:—

No. of existing tanks (at least 20 years old) tested	..	..	22
„ new tanks tested	..	..	15
All of the above were satisfactory.			
No. of installations—emergency and master switch provided	..		1
„ —pump notices fixed	..	..	2
„ —new gauze to ventilation pipe	..	..	1
„ —additional foam fire extinguishers provided			6
„ —additional ventilation pipes installed	..		2
„ —tank dipsticks numbered	..	..	1
„ —works to comply with electrical regulations			3
„ —new pumps installed	..	..	9
„ —re-designed	..	..	3

During the year under review, in addition to the routine renewal of current licences to store petroleum spirit, six new premises were licensed and eight licences transferred. Three licences were not renewed and at the premises concerned safety precautions were taken in connection with the tanks.

## DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Overflowing cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Housing defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Rats and mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	428
Unsatisfactory living conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fly infestations	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vermin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Keeping of pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Smoke nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Noise nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total							499



